THE British Columbian.

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LIVEABLE PEOPLE.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

Everybody who has ever been under a ster or an employer, everybody who has r been a member of a household or a fam- must have a ready conception of the ality—liveableness. It may be said to ex- ss the whole range of those peculiarities heart and of manners which are required make association tolerable. Many men women are of irreproachable character in great essentials, yet are not liveable peo- Many are doubtful, or more than doubt- in these respects, and yet are eminently able people. Perhaps, it may even be that extreme 'correctness' is somewhat onsistent with liveableness; while, on the er hand, failings and faults, within a cer- limit are necessary for it. We mean to that 'the faultless monster whom the rld ne'er saw' would necessarily be an inently unliveable person; because—this, east, is how we suppose it is—when a per- has succeeded in trampling out all the s of error in his own constitution, he be- e unsympathising with, and intolerant of, weaknesses of others. Equally, if he has ceeded in subjecting all his intellectual rations to the strict rule of logic, does he ome unable to endure with patience the ue misreasonings of his fellow-creatures, so grows disagreeable to them. It ald appear as if he must not go beyond a medium in these respects, in order to be able.

All that makes servitude endurable to the vant—all that makes the position of a wife a child, or any other domesticated relative ppy—all that makes a commercial partner, an associate in any public matter, at ease the common concerns, is bound up in this word—liveable! How great, therefore, he responsibility we are all under towards neighbors in this respect! How unimpor- t it is that we should be infallibly right to shade in our speculations, or even beyond roach in our general habits of life, as com- ed with the duty we are under to make personal contact and communings with fellow-creatures a matter to them not of ror and pain, but of soft and happy feel- The great practical questions about a n, after all, are, Has he been a gentle mas- Has he been a kind husband and ther! Has he been agreeable with others their connected affairs! Has he, in short fused a pleasant atmosphere about him in parlor-life, in the counting-room, in the rkshop? For, with ninety-nine of every ndred of us, it is almost solely in those ngs that we have any influence for good or evil. Tell us not, then, of such a man, that is skilled in affairs, or acute in debate; of ther, that he can be safely trusted with interests of great companies; of a third, t he has never yet made a decided mistake incurred any great obloquy in society. l us rather of them whether their employes ink aside at their approach, whether their ldren are better pleased to be out of their sence or in it, whether the people they e in contact with in business feel con- ined or at ease with them: for their lies r true importance.

e all, or most of us, wish to be progres- in some good way, to increase in intelli- e, and to advance in worth; but we are emely apt, in doing so, to neglect the of making ourselves more and more tol- to our immediate connexions; nay, we able, in our best efforts at progress, to ack in this respect. It somehow does naturally occur to a man that, while g in external respectability, he may be lining in some other capacity; but it is so. the very time that large communities ringing with the glories he has been ieving, some may have occasion to say, s! but he is a cooling friend—he is a more rous parent—he is becoming a more exac employer—as a husband, there is no more asing him. While he is a laurelled com- ander or poet in the eyes of the public, it y be that relatives, once made happy in smiles, are pining under his coldness, or hering under the effects of his bad temper. such circumstances, need we ask if his own happiness is advanced? Will a world's aim ever make up for the averted looks one, once fondly loved, however humble t one may be? Alas, no.

And this brings us round to the fact, that e liveable is as important for ourselves as others. Unless we make ourselves so, it ain to expect that others will be liveable us. There are people, not generally mean- ill—on the contrary, perhaps, rather esti- le people in many respects—but who, not g this duty of being liveable, and taking ains with it, become what is called unpop- —'peculiar'—in short, disagreeable; and , finding themselves so without the con- usness of having done anything to deserve demnation, are soured at society, and so n, becoming more and more disagreeable. w, such persons are very unhappy, and, en their substantial worth is considered, cannot but be sorry for them. It is well th while to point out to them the real e of their misfortunes. Let them make leness a study and a practice, and they on find how much their own comfort s upon it.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The latest despatches from St. Louis, received by Pony Express, though brief are of a very alarming character. It appears that the Secessionists have determined on carrying out their programme regardless of all consequences to themselves or others. Not satisfied with setting on foot a legal revolution to overturn the Government, they have began actual hostilities by seizing the forts and property belonging indisputably to the Federal Sovereignty, thus being apparently determined to cut off every hope of a peaceable solution of the existing troubles. In the case of the forts in Charleston harbor, the South Carolinians had the pretence that they took possession of them only after they had been abandoned by the United States, and for the better protection of the property. Though this pretence was a hollow one, still, taking such a position relieved the act of some of its *technical* turpitude. But if the news that now reaches us is true, all disguise is thrown off. The important fortifications for the protection of Savannah and Mobile have been seized by the people of Alabama and Georgia, and the first unequivocal blow in a fratricidal war has been struck.

While this is reported as the action of the secessionists, we are informed that President Buchanan has determined upon changing the policy heretofore pursued by the Federal Administration towards South Carolina, and that henceforth he shall treat that State with the strong hand. Taking these two statements together, it would appear as if events were rapidly tending towards bloodshed. Indeed, we have scarcely believed for an instant that a peaceable disruption of the Confederacy was within the bounds of possibility; and occurrences more and more confirm us in this opinion. Men will find, when too late, that planting the seeds of hatred in either section against the people and institutions of the other, is not a praiseworthy or Christian employment, and those who have dared to play with revolution, will discover that they have mounted a dangerous and vicious steed. Having sowed the wind, they will reap the whirlwind. It is easy to light the fire, but who can can control the flames when the whole country is alight?—*Bulletin*, 26th Jan.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN.—One night last week a brutal attempt to murder the Rev. Mr. Buchan, of the Established Church of Scotland, resident in Stirling, was made by his housekeeper, a Mrs. McAvoy. From what we can glean of the facts, it appears that the Rev. Gentleman had retired for the night and had fallen into a profound sleep, when he was awakened by a blow upon the head, inflicted by what was afterwards ascertained to be a turned piece of wood used for pounding beef-steak. He immediately attempted to rise, when he got another blow, but fortunately succeeded in getting out of bed and seizing his walking-stick, with which he dealt a blow upon the head of his assailant and knocked her down. Upon falling she uttered a loud groan, when Mr. Buchan, recognizing the voice, exclaimed; 'My God! Mrs. McAvoy, is that you; what did you mean?' To which she replied: 'Yes, the devil tempted me.' Mr. Buchan then went down stairs, and left her lying on the floor. When she was afterwards found, she had got into bed in her own room, and pretended ignorance of the whole affair. She has been committed for trial. Articles belonging to Mr. Buchan were found in her trunk, which leads to the conclusion, that had she succeeded in her purpose, she intended to rob and probably fire the house. Mr. Buchan is a gentleman nearly 60 years of age, and though severely hurt, we are glad to learn is doing well.—*Bellville Intelligencer.*

THE MISSION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The first anniversary meeting of the establishment of the British Columbia Mission (founded by Miss Burdett Coutts) was held at the Mansion House yesterday week. Owing to the peculiar circumstances which led to the formation of that mission, great interest has been felt in its success, and the meeting was, therefore, very numerously attended. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. The report of the progress which the mission has made under the Bishop's enlightened superintendence was of a most encouraging character—Englishmen, Americans, Africans, Indians, and Chinese having all, more or less, participated in the advantages of missionary labor. The Bishops of London and Oxford both pleaded the cause of the mission with great earnestness. Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, also expressed the interest which his department felt in the undertaking, and urged strongly the claims which it possessed upon public support, arising from its entire dependence upon the voluntary principle. That principle, we may add, has never been more nobly vindicated than it has been in the history of this mission. A special point was made of the discouragement which the Bishop has given to the prejudice against color, and to the negro pew system. The contributions immediately resulting from the meeting at the Mansion House amount to over £600.

AFRICAN RAILROAD.—The war of railroads has been carried into Africa. In the month of June last a railroad was opened for connecting the colonies of Natal and the Cape on which occasion there was a grand assemblage of wondering Caffres to see the iron horse for the first time. The engineer intentionally run his engine at first very slowly, when quite a crowd of the athletic, swift-footed sons of the desert thought they would try the steam horse a race. Onward they went together for about two miles, the woolly heads and long, nude legs, getting close to the front, when they yelled with defiant exultation at beating the steam *devil*, as they called the locomotive. At this place, the embankment, which before was somewhat wide, now became high, narrow, and steep. The spirit of the iron horse was now fairly aroused, so giving three tremendous snorts, he started off at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The last act which the roguish engineer saw the dusky runners perform, when he looked back, was the sudden execution of a series of ugly somersaults on the top of one another down both sides of the embankment.

A NEW STIMULANT.—The decoction of the leaves of the coca—a Peruvian Erythoxylon, recently introduced into Europe, is exciting attention as possessing a peculiar a stimulating power and favoring digestion more than any other known beverage. These leaves chewed in moderate doses of from four to six grains, excite the nervous system, and enable those who use them to make great muscular exertion, and to resist the effects of an unhealthy climate, imparting a sense of cheerfulness and happiness. In larger doses coca would occasion fever, hallucinations, and delirium. Its exciting power over the heart is twice that of coffee, and four that of tea. It has no equal in its power of stimulation, in cases of forced abstinence. Dr. Mantegazza, of Milan, states that, although he has a weak constitution, he has been enabled by the use of coca, to follow his usual studies for forty hours without taking any other aliment but two ounces of coca chewed during that time. He adds that he felt no fatigue after this experiment. The Indians of Bolivia and Peru travel 4 days at a time without taking food, their only provision consisting in a little bag of coca. It is regularly administered to the men who work in the silver mines, and who, without it, could not resist the hard labor and bad diet to which they are subjected.

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It Expels Disease!

It is said that all productions of human skill have their day, and are superseded by new inventions or discoveries. Not so with this remedy. "It is not fora day, but for all time, and in all countries." And Why? Because it strikes at the generic root of all diseases in the blood, and medical art can accomplish nothing beyond that. The Ointment, penetrating through flesh and fibre, like water through a porous substance, reaches the germ or disease, such as scrofula, erysipelas, cancer, tumor, and all eruptive and ulcerous discharges in the circulation, and eradicates the taint at once and forever in this climate.

Bad Legs.

This Ointment will cure any case of Bad Leg even if of twenty years standing, or however hard or discolored the flesh may be, or if swollen the size of a person's body, provided the Ointment is well rubbed into the whole of the parts affected twice a day in large quantities, and the parts kept covered with linen rags thickly spread with the Ointment; from this mode of treatment, a plentiful discharge of unhealthy humor will follow, until the wounds are all healed on the leg, or other parts assume their natural appearance.

Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.

The most inveterate cases of bad legs, scrofulous, or other sores, are cured, if of 20 years standing, by the joint use of the Ointment and Pills. The effect of this unrivalled remedy upon virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete, are safe as well as permanent. It has a wonderful effect in the cure of sores occasioned by mosquetos, sandflies, or giggers.

Piles.

This Ointment will cure the worst cases of Piles if used according to the printed directions even if of 20 years standing.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, fade and disappear after a few applications of Holloway's Ointment. In these cases brisk friction is indispensable. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent at once opens the pores, and invigorates the absorbents, it dissipates the inflammation by a double process. Ladies whose faces or arms are disfigured by cutaneous diseases, may readily remove the blemish and restore to the skin its natural tint, flexibility, and softness, by the use of this safe but powerful counter-irritant.

King's Evil, Fever Sores.

In cases of King's Evil where medicinal waters, lotions, and every recipe of pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas.

These are among the mostterrible and agonizing diseases, yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing antidote to pain and inflammation.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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Debility	Indigestion	Sore Throats
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The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 13.

OUR PLATFORM.

It is usual in the first issue of a Newspaper to give an outline of the policy intended to be pursued in regard to the great public questions of the day; and as the British Columbian has been brought into existence for the express purpose of advocating certain measures, it is proper we should lay down our 'platform' upon this our *debut* as an editor in British Colambia.

The cardinal measures which we shall advocate are a Resident Governor, and Responsible Government, or, in other words, Representative Institutions similar to those at present existing in the Eastern British Provinces and Australia. We shall advocate such changes in the Tariff as will tend to encourage Commerce, Ship-building, and trade generally—the immediate improvement of the navigation of the Fraser River—the early survey of the public lands, and the adoption of an enlightened and liberal land system calculated to keep out the speculator and encourage the actual settler—a system by which the miners can, through representatives chosen by themselves, make their own local laws, and regulate their own affairs—direct steam and other communication with foreign ports—a moderate tax upon Chinese—an export duty upon gold dust—the abolition of all tonnage dues, mule taxes, and road tolls, except upon such roads as are completed and in *good* condition.

We shall oppose a union with Vancouver Island, at least until such a union can be consummated with mutual satisfaction.

We shall oppose all 'jobs,' or favoritism in any of the Government Departments, and advocate the system of putting up all contracts for public competition. We shall oppose the system of selling the surveyed rural lands at auction, at least in the absence of any restrictions and conditions as to actual settlement.

We shall advocate an inter-denominational system of education upon a broad and liberal basis.

These we believe to be the most important questions at issue at the present time, and these, with many others which may arise, shall receive our best attention and unwavering support. We have assumed the responsibilities connected with the editorial chair with many misgivings as to our ability to make the British Columbian what it ought to be. We, therefore, bespeak the forbearance of critics, and the liberal support of all. The expense of publishing a newspaper here is very great, and nothing but a *generous* and *general* patronage will enable us to carry out what we have undertaken, and this we confidently expect, as we are determined to make the British Columbian worthy of such patronage.

As yet we have not had an opportunity of organizing our staff of agents and correspondents, and consequently are not in a position to give our readers that variety of colonial, and other information which we desire. But we would now say to *all openly* give us your best thoughts, upon every useful and important topic, either in the shape of *short* and *pithy* articles for publication, or facts and suggestions for our own use. It is our desire to have one or more good correspondent in every locality of importance in British Columbia, in order that we may be kept thoroughly 'posted' in the wants and resources of the colony. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood, in the outset that we do not promise to publish *all* that comes to hand. While we are, in a sense, responsible for what may appear in our columns, we must be allowed to select and manage the matter as we think proper. An article will not be rejected on account of its differing with our own views if it be otherwise suitable; but *all communications characterised by scurility or personal abuse will be at once committed to the flames.* We shall publish nothing that will not tend towards the accomplishment of the great object we have in view, viz., *Responsible Government, liberal institutions, the redress of all our grievances, and the moral and intellectual improvement of the people.*

The British Columbian.—This, the first number of the British Columbian, will be distributed 'broadcast.' We shall wait upon our fellow-citizens in the course of the week for subscriptions and advertisements, when we hope to meet with a generous response. It is our intention to visit Douglas, Hope, and Yale shortly, but meantime we trust every true British Columbian in these and other places throughout the colony will interest himself in our circulation and success.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN CONVENTION.

ITS ORIGIN AND OBJECT.

As we believe the Convention movement to be the most important political step which has yet been taken in this colony, and as many (especially parties at a distance from New Westminster) are yet comparatively in the dark upon the subject, we deem it proper, at this our earliest opportunity, to give a full and impartial account of its origin and history up to the present time.

On Saturday the 29th December last, there appeared in the *New Westminster Times* a long and well written 'leader, upon the desirability of forming a Convention of Delegates from every district in British Columbia for the purpose of obtaining the redress of our grievances and Representative Government.

The following Monday morning, at the suggestion of the editor of the *Times*, the Town Clerk, Mr. V. Hall, prepared a petition which was signed by a number of the inhabitants and presented to the Municipal Council which met the same evening asking the President to take the necessary steps for the purpose of forming a Convention. The next day large placards were posted around town announcing that the meeting would take place the following day at 6 o'clock p. m., at the store of Mr. Cormack.

A general interest was at once evinced in regard to the movement. Almost every one seemed to be in favor of a Convention in some shape, but there appeared to be conflicting opinions as to how it should be got up, and what should be its object.

At the time appointed the large room in which the meeting was held, was crowded with a very respectable portion of our community, many of whom had come with the impression that the meeting was to be merely a preliminary one, and that after discussing the question, and the best mode of obtaining the co-operation of the towns above, a future day would be appointed for further action. It soon became apparent that a certain party had everything 'cut and dry' and were determined to avoid free discussion, as far as possible push through a set of resolutions, and then and there elect *their* men by a show of hands. A long discussion took place on the first resolution as to what should be the object of the Convention, which, with a slight amendment was carried by a small majority. Several resolutions of minor importance were then allowed to pass without a division, when it was proposed that the meeting proceed to elect the delegates by show of hands, and that every male resident of age be allowed to vote. It was moved in amendment that the election take place on Wednesday of the following week, that the poll be kept open from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. and that the President of the Council be Returning officer. The amendment was carried by 34 to 24. It was then agreed that the nomination should take place the following Monday at 6 p. m., and that the nominees should have an opportunity of expressing their views. On Monday evening, a little before the hour for the public meeting, a number of those who took no part in preparing the programme for the first meeting, and disapproved of some portions of it, met at Mr. Tilley's store and selected a full list of candidates, which they denominated the Reform Ticket, consisting of Scott, Homer, Clarkson, Holt, and Holmes, all highly respectable and well qualified men—men who have been in the country from the commencement, are possessed of large property, have with their families (most of them large) permanently settled amongst us, most of whom are men of more than ordinary enterprise.

As to their nationality, about which so much has been said, Scott is a Scotchman, and although he has spent several years in the United States, we believe he has still enough Highland blood in his veins to constitute him a good British subject, and it would be greatly to the advantage of our town had we a few more Scotts amongst us. Homer is from Nova Scotia, has travelled much, is uncompromising and unyielding in his attachment to British Institutions, and is one of our most enterprising citizens. Clarkson and Holt are both Canadians of English origin, men of much valuable Colonial experiance and intelligence; and Holmes, last but not least, is from the North of Ireland, has had many year's experience in Canada, has a brother in the Legislative Assembly there, and has, with a large and interesting family, settled in this vicinity, our pioneer agriculturalist. We should not have gone thus minutely into details were it not that the impression seems to have gone abroad that the delegates elected were 'not the right men.'

The persons who were pitted against these, and who styled themselves the 'English ticket,' (upon which there was only one Englishman) were Holbrook, M'Clure, Armstrong, Cormack, and Brouse. The first or 'Reform ticket' took the lead upon the opening of the poll and at the close stood thus:—

Reform Ticket.		Government Ticket.	
Scott	186	M'Clure	88
Holmes	160	Holbrook	101
Homer	158	Armstrong	83
Clarkson	115	Cormack	34
Holt	109	Brouse	47
	728		353

Majority 375.

Without saying one word against those who composed the Government, or 'English' ticket, (several of them are excellent men in their place) we would just say, as one who supported the successful ticket, that after all that has been said about those delegates having been elected by the 'Foreign element,' in opposition to the 'British subjects,' the figures stand thus:—

Reform Ticket.		Gov,nt or English Ticket.	
British	447	British	235
Foreign	232	Foreign	112
Total	679	Total	347

There are also 10 doubtful, about equally divided between the parties. The poll book has been thoroughly analysed by responsible and disinterested parties and the above is the result.

So much for the cry got up by the disappointed 'clique' about the 'votes from Semiahmoo' &c., and the 'facts' (?) in the *New Westminster Times* that four-fifths of the entire British votes were cast for the 'English ticket,' whereas the fact is the lowest upon the 'Reform ticket' polled seven British votes over the highest on the other side, and, as shown above, the former very nearly doubled the latter as regards British votes. And to any who may doubt these figures we would say, the poll book is open, come and examine it for yourselves. The main question at issue between the parties were these,—the 'Government party' proposed that the object of the convention should be to 'assist the Governor in the discharge of his arduous duties,' &c., while the 'Reform party' proposed to obtain a Resident Governor, and Representative institutions, and meantime seek the redress of our most pressing grievances.

We will not now venture an opinion as to the result of this movement, any further than that if the several towns in the interior co-operate, and if the delegates at the approaching meeting, on the 15th inst. pursue a wise, firm, and dignified course of policy, we have no fear as to the ultimate result.

We may state that at a meeting of the New Westminster delegates, held on the 4th ult., circulars were sent by express to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Cayoosh, Lytton, Forks of Quesnelle, Fort Alexander, Cariboo, Rock Creek, and Shimilkomeen, inviting their immediate co-operation. But up to the the present writing we have received advices only from Douglas, Hope, and Yale, in which places they have acted with prompitude and energy, and we think, made a wise choice. We shall watch the proceedings of the convention with the deepest interest and keep our readers fully advised of their doings.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Local Improvements.—At this, the dull season, there are quite a number of buildings in course of erection, the most prominent of which deserve special notice.—Our enterprising citizen, Mr. Philip Hick, has nearly completed a large, substantial, and handsome building, 34 by 66 feet, and 4 stories high, finished with a balcony and lattice work &c. The first flat will be used for storage. On the second, two stores; and on the third, three fine, spacious, stores, one of which he is fitting up in a very superior style for his own use as a Provision and Bread store. The fourth flat is divided into eight rooms, one of which is 30 by 34 feet, and is well adapted for a public hall.—T. W. Graham, architect; Graham & McLeese contractors. Mr. Bushby is building a very pretty house upon his property on Leopold Place. The building is of the gothic cottage style, and will look well when finished. Mr. John Calder is Contractor. Capt Cooper has in course of erection a large building upon Columbia-street, and commanding an excellent view. The building is two story, and surrounded with a balcony.—Messrs. Manson & White Architects and contractors. Mr. Cooper of the Treasury has just commenced the erection of a snug cottage upon Columbia street, and which, when completed, judging by the plans, will be very suggestive of 'Love in a cottage.—E. B. Holt, architect and contractor. Mr. Clarkson has nearly completed a large two-story house adjoining his former one on Columbia-street. We understand he intends occupying the greater portion of it himself as a Restaurant and sleeping apartments.—Clarkson & Withrow, architects and contractors. Mr. Smeaton is also putting up another building upon his property which is intended for business purposes.—T. W. Graham, architect, Graham & McLeese contractors. Harris & Co. are making preparations for building a fire-proof brick warehouse on the corner of Lytton-square and Water-street. It is to be 20 by 66 feet, and calculated to hold 500 tons of goods. They have also under contract a wharf 350 feet frontage, and constructed in a superior manner.—Houston & Co., contractors for wharf. We have been given to understand that Mr. Holbrook is also about to build a large brick warehouse. We are glad to see brick is being more generally used for building purposes here, as it will give a more substantial character to our city.

Trails.—There is a trail, under contract on the south side of the river, starting at Mr. Kennedy's ranch immediately below this city, and intersecting the Langley trail some four miles above, also a branch connecting the former with Mud Bay, in all some 11 or 12 miles. Mr. Kennedy is the contractor. There is also in course of construction a wagon road upon the Douglas and English Bay trails, which will open up a fine section of country. John Murray, and others, contractors. The Royal Engineers have been engaged for some time upon the North Trail, which connects this place with Burrard Inlet, and we understand a wagon road is now completed some four miles out, with excellent bridges, and ditches. This road passes through a beautiful agricultural district, and leads to the farms of Mr. Holmes and Col. Moody, R. E. In addition to the above there is a large amount of Municipal work under contract within our city limits.

Apology.—We trust our readers will bear in mind that in commencing a new paper in a country like this, we have many difficulties to contend with, and in the absence of Exchanges &c., it is not in our power to make the first few numbers as interesting and attractive as we hope soon to make the British Columbian.

To Our Agents and Correspondents.—We would call your attention to a note in another column from Mr. Ballou, in which that enterprising and liberal individual offers his express as a circulating medium for our paper, and for the transmission of communications, &c. We gladly avail ourselves of Mr. Ballou's kind offer with many thanks and request our agents and correspondents to be particular in franking all communications so sent.

Douglas.—We received a report of the proceedings of two meetings held at Douglas, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the coming Convention, but as such a length of time has transpired since its receipt, we do not think it necessary to publish the somewhat lengthy document now. It is with great pleasure, however, that we have to acknowledge the zeal and promptitude with which the Douglas people have acted in this matter. If other places will only do likewise, we shall soon succeed in shaking off our chains, and enjoy the liberty as well as the name of British subjects.

Our Head.—We have to apologise for our rather extraordinary *head* in this issue. We were disappointed in getting a proper heading, which should have come to hand last week. However, as the British Columbian hails from the 'howling wilderness,' as our amiable absentee Attorney-general terms this colony, such things may be excusable.

Convicts.—We have to notice the arrival here of 3 convicts from a small island on the Pacific Coast, lying to the West of us, called 'Vancouver Island,' which we have heretofore used as our *penal colony*. It is thought our convicts can be used to advantage upon our Public Works here, and hence the change. We would advise our authorities, however, to keep a close eye on these convicts, otherwise they may easily escape from our apology for a jail.

Grade for Lytton-square.—We would call the attention of our council to the necessity of immediately fixing a grade for Lytton-square in view of such buildings being erected as that of Harris & Co's, so that our most enterprising citizens may not be annoyed with such communications as we understand Mr. Hick received the other day.

'Country Lands Act 1861,'—We publish this act to-day for the benefit of our readers. But we must say that although, under a proper land system, the reduction of the price of rural lands from 10s. to 4s. 2d. per acre would be a great boon to British Columbia; yet under the present land system, (if such a thing can be called a system) with which the colony is cursed, such a reduction is simply an aggravation of the evil, as it enables the speculator to secure 2½ acres in place of one. It would really seem that every change in our land system is made with a view to encourage the speculator and discourage the actual settler. And indeed this is scarcely surprising under the circumstances, for it is a notorious fact that our highest officials are the greediest 'land-sharks.'

Murder.—We have just heard of the murder of Mr. Price, merchant of Cayoosh, by two Indians on the 1st. inst. It would appear Mr. P. had been engaged in writing letters of business to Victoria, one of which he had finished, and while writing the other had been set upon by two Indians and brutally murdered. He was found early next day lying in his own bed-room, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and sixteen wounds upon the abdomen inflicted with a large knife. The pockets of his coat were turned out, but the murderers did not succeed in getting either the coin or dust for which it is believed they murdered their victim. As soon as the matter was known, the community at once raised a large sum of money for the purpose of capturing the perpetrators of the horrible deed. In the course of the day an old squaw lodged information that an Indian came into her house on the night of the first inst., marked with blood, who told her he had 'mamaluced a Boston-man.' The Indian was soon after arrested with the marks of blood still upon him. He is committed for trial, and the officers are in pursuit of another Indian who left upon hearing of the arrest. Mr. Price was highly respected in Cayoosh, as well as Victoria, and the community in which he was thus brutally murdered are very much incensed at the affair.

Theatre Royal.—At this institution, on Friday evening the 8th inst., the Dramatic club of the Royal Engineers gave one of their theatrical entertainments. The house was well filled both by civilians and soldiers. The performances commenced by the presentation of the romantic drama, in two acts entitled 'Ben Bolt.' The principal characters in this piece were, 'Ben Bolt,' 'Ivan Ironlink,' and 'Reuben Rags,' sustained respectively by Messrs. Osment, Rylatt, and Woodcock. The latter gentleman as 'Reuben Rags' was highly amusing, and received from the audience his due meed of applause. He adds to his other accomplishments that of comic singer, and is quite a favorite with the audience generally, frequently setting them in a 'broad grin' by his ludicrous representations. The former gentlemen played their roles very successfully, showing that considerable attention and study had been bestowed on the parts. Between the pieces a number of songs and glees were sung by several of the members of the Glee club, followed by a dance, by Mr. Colston. The evening's amusement closed with the laughable farce of 'Box and Cox.' Capt. Luard in the character of 'Box,' and Lieut. Palmer in that of 'Cox,' were decidedly entertaining, and played with a good deal of spirit throughout the piece, leaving the impression on the minds of the audience of their possessing a very fair conception of the play. Doctor Seddall as 'Mrs. Bouncer' was rather in the background, having very little room for displaying himself to advantage. He, however, acquitted himself well in the character assigned him, and we hope to see him, before long, in something more prominent, where he will, in fact, have more room to 'spread himself.' We cannot close these remarks without expressing our thanks to the club for not having forgotten us in issuing the invitations.

The Land Sale.—This sale came off on Saturday and Monday last, according to advertisement. The attendance was large on Saturday, but little bidding excepting upon the lots immediately opposite this city. A very large area of our best lands were, however, pushed through, thus throwing open a great many thousands of acres to our 'land-shark' Government officials, at the nominal price of 4s 2d per acre. We have not room now to go into particulars but will probably return to the subject in our next issue.

'Road Tolls Act.'—We insert a receipt given by the Deputy Collector at Port Douglas under the above Act, as a specimen of what the people of this colony have been submitting to. When a person, living in the vicinity of Douglas is obliged to have a *load of manure* weighed, and pay a ½ cent per lb., besides the delay and annoyance of going through all the red-tape routine of the matter, we may well doubt whether we really live under British Government.

'Receipt.—J. Handcock, 4-mile House. Manure, 110 lbs.; barley and 1 board, 65 lbs. January 12th, 1861. Received £0 14s.

(signed) J. BOLES GAGGIN,
Deputy Collector.'

Customs Revenue.—The Customs revenue for the week ending Feb. 11th were—Duties, £394 7 7; Harbor dues, £4 16 6; Head money, £7 12 0; Tonnage dues, £44 19 6. Tolls for the month of Jan.—Yale, £26 19 0. Total £478 14 7.

St. Valentine's Day.—To-morrow being St. Valentine's Day, we would recommend his devotees to call at Mr. S. T. Tilley's store and see some very pretty valentines.

Too Rough.—The steamer Caledonia left this Port for Victoria, yesterday morning, with a number of passengers; but upon arriving at the Gulf she thought it too rough to venture, and so put back.

Good Time.—The steamer Yale made her last trip from this place to Hope in 10½ hours, and from Hope to Yale in two hours. She left Yale on Sunday with about 100 passengers for the Kanyon, and would have reached that point had she been in ballast. We understand Capt. Jamieson is of the opinion that he can take the Yale over the falls; and if so the Fraser will be navigable for steamers some 200 miles above Yale, with the exception of a few short portages.

The celebrated dog 'Fraser' came down by the steamer Yale.

The body of a man was picked up at the 20-mile Ranche, on the 10th inst., by the Indians, supposed to have been drowned in the Kanyon last fall.

Mr. Dewdney has commenced operations upon the wagon-road at Hope.

Insane.—An insane man named Jones was brought down by the steamer Hope, and lodged in jail here yesterday. It seems he was found running about the 4-mile house, near Douglas, in a nude state, and showing a disposition to commit suicide.

Thanks.—To Mr. S. T. Tilley of this city, for a liberal supply of newspapers, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for anything which may appear under the above head. Communications, in order to insure insertion must be brief, of public importance and must be accompanied with the BONA FIDE *name of the author.*

Mr. Robson—Dear Sir,—Understanding that the citizens of British Columbia have purchased the office of the *New Westminster Times*, and that you are to be the editor of the new paper, allow me to offer as a medium for the distribution of your, (the people's) paper, my express, which runs from and to the places mentioned in my advertisement. Also that all communications franked with Colonial postage shall be free of charge until further notice. Trusting that my humble efforts may be of service to the enterprise,

I have the hour to be &c.,

W. T. BALLOU.

The following communication was sent to us with the request that we would hand it to the editor of the *New Westminster Times* for publication. But on account of the recent changes in this office we take the liberty of giving it a place in our columns, sending, at the same time, the original to the *Times* for publication. We would remark that it is very much to be regretted that correspondents will thus take the advantage of their position in order to slander their neighbors and gratify their own worst feelings. It also shows how careful editors ought to be in selecting their correspondents:—

NANAIMO.

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

Sir,—In your issue of January 26th, there is a communication from A. D. McInnis of this place containing misrepresentations concerning myself. I have to request that you will give my contradiction to these the same publicity which you have given to his communication

A. D. McInnis states that during the trial of Bernard before Justice Franklyn for the murder of an Indian named Quim, I asked and obtained from the magistrate permission to put certain questions to the prisoner and one of the witnesses which I accordingly did. Now, sir, I have to say that I never at that time, or any other, spoke to the prisoner. Nor did I during the trial ask any questions of any of the witnesses. I did ask permission of the magistrate to suggest to him one or two questions which he put to the witness, not the prisoner. As to the 'usage' to which allusion is made, I simply stated that in Canada Christian missionaries, laboring among the Indians, in the absence of an Indian agent were allowed to appear in the magistrates' court and speak on behalf of the Indians. This I did in the above case by permission of the magistrate and upon the earnest solicitation of the Indians concerned; the magistrate, at the same time, saying that he quite agreed with me in reference to the questions which I had suggested, as they brought out valuable evidence in the case. In fact, the officiating magistrate and the Coroner, as well as Mr. Farquhar and myself, were desirous of seeing the truth impartially brought out, while your 'own correspondent,' by suppressing much of the clearest evidence, and by his wilful misrepresentations, seems just as desirous of throwing discredit upon the parties engaged in the prosecution.

A. D. McInnis further pretends to give an account of the proceedings in the case of two other Indians tried for drunkeaness and fighting. I cannot do better than give you in a few words the truth of the case. About nine o'clock on Saturday evening an Indian came to my residence in great haste, and informed me that several Indians at a chief's house were drunk and trying to kill each other. As I, from my door, had heard them a short time previous, yelling and firing the guns, I went to the magistrate and informed him of what the Indian had told me. The constable was then sent, and arrested two of them pointed out as the principals in the affair, and lodged them in jail. As soon as convenient they were brought to trial by the magistrate, when evidence was given to show that they had both been drunk and trying to kill each other, as before stated, thus fully sustaining the charge made, and to which your correspondent has added a clause, but, as the offence had been committed within doors, and the prisoners had already been incarcerated for nearly two days, the magistrate very properly dismissed them without further punishment, excepting the $10 fine upon one of them for resisting the officer in the discharge of his duty.

As to the magistrate having reprimanded me for anything that I have done or not done, it is false. He denies having done so, and I deny it too, and leave the public to judge between us and A. D. McInnis.

The strange epistle is wound up by an expression of 'pity' that I am not satisfied 'with what I was licensed to do in other countries, namely, pulpit and bar practice, but' that 'I must go fishing for subjects for magisterial enquiry.' I must say, for the information of the writer, that I have never yet 'fished' for 'subjects' of that kind. The only case which he can show me to have brought before the magistrate is that of the two Indians alluded to above, and I leave it to the good sense of all right-minded men to say whether or not I in that instance forsook the path of duty and humanity and fished in forbidden waters.

I am not at all surprised, however, at the enmity which A. D. McInnis bears me, for he owes it, I presume, to the candid manner in which I, to himself, denounced the character of the house he kept, where people were dancing, drinking, and fighting so frequently at all hours of the night and on the Holy Sabbath. Nor am I by any means alone in my opinion, for neighbors and passers-by have repeatedly complained in bitter terms of the same thing. I am happy to say, however, that the character of his 'house' has materially risen of late in consequence, I presume, of an attempt, by one of the principal gentlemen of the place, to have him fined before the magistrate for maintaining the existence of these same facts in connexion with the establishment.

In conclusion, and with an apology for occupying large a space in your columns, let me return the sympathy of your correspondent by expressing my regret that he is not content with the evil which he is likely to do in making drunkards and thus robbing innocent wives and children of their well-deserved comforts, and destroying the morality of the community, but must go out of his way to misrepresenting those who are doing what they can to prevent drunkenness, as well as every other social evil, amongst both whites and Indians, and that my doubtless my hard speeches against these evils in public and elsewhere, will be met as of old by the cry 'our craft is in danger.'

Yours truly,
E. Robson,
Wesleyan Missionary.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 30th, 1861.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As you editors are supposed to know every thing, will you be kind enough to inform your readers whether the rumor be correct that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Chief Justice, and several other of our Government officials have formed themselves into a Joint Stock Company, with a large capital for the purpose of buying up our public lands?

I am opposed to Government officials being allowed to purchase lands from the Crown to any extent. It is not allowed in other British colonies and should be put down here.

I am
Yours respectfully,
X. Y. Z.

[We are not aware whether the Company above referred to has an existence. We hope, however, for the credit of the the parties referred to, as well as the good of the colony, that the rumor is groundless. We think there are good reasons why Government officials should not be allowed to purchase land direct from the Crown. It is obvious that many of them are in a position to take undue advantage of their official knowledge to the great disadvantage of all others. We believe in Canada certain government officials are allowed to purchase lands direct from the Crown, and unless we can place some restriction upon this matter we fear too much of our most valuable land will fall into such hands. Ed.]

BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult, in New Westminster, the wife of A. R. Homer, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., in New Westminster, the wife of Capt. Spalding, J. P., of a daughter.

On the 1st of February at New Westminster, the wife of Mr C. Wyide, of a son

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 4—canoe Mary, Fisher, Vancouver Island, venison.
4—sloop Sherman, Whitman, Port Townsend, flour.
5—str Flying Dutchman, Moore, Hope, Yale, and Douglas.
5—canoe without name, Bucklin, Victoria, leather.
5—str Hope, Millard, Hope and Yale.
5—str Yale, Jamieson, Hope, and Yale.
Feb 8—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria, general cargo.
Feb 9—str Caledonia, Frain, Victoria, general cargo.
9—canoe greyhound, O'Neil, Victoria, general cargo.
12—canoe Stansbury, Slansbury, P. Rhos potatoes.

DEPARTURES.

Feb 2—schr H C Page, Oberg, lumber.
4—sloop Sherman, Whitford, Port Townsend.
5—str Flying Dutchman, Moore, Hope, Yale, and Douglas.
8—str Hope, Millard Hope and Yale.
8—str Yale, Jamieson, Hope and Yale.
9—str Otter, Mouat, Victoria.
10—canoe Alida, Keegan, Victoria.
10—canoe Seabird, Burnell, Victoria.
12—str Caledonia, Frain, Victoria.

R. E. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1861.

New Westminster, B. C.

The highest reading of the barometer (inches corrected for temperature, was	30.320	on 9th.
The lowest	29.379	on 5th.
Mean height	30.011	

The cistern of the barometer is about 54 feet above the level of the sea.

Mean Temperature of air in the shade 34.3

Minimum temperature on the grass 10.0 on the 21st

There were 15 days on which rain fell. The total amount measured 7,190 inches. The rain fell on 2 days when the wind was West; 3 when North E.; 2 when East; and 6 when calm.

The quantity of Ozone varied from 2 to 10.

The wind blew from the South W. 3 days; W. 3 N. W. 1; N. East 6; and East 9; The remainder of the month was calm.

The Registry of the Maximum and Minimum in air has been discontinued in consequence of the Instrument having been found to be very defective.

P. J. Leach, R. M.
Lance Corporal, R. E.

OPPRESSION.

We received the following copy of a memorial, by Mr. Ballou, from the people of Fort Hope, with a request to publish it, which we have great pleasure in doing, agreeing, as we do, with the memorialists, that the tax referred to is most unjust and oppressive. And we would urge upon His Excellency the importance of at once removing all such unreasonable and obnoxious taxes. There is probably no class of men in the colony better entitled to encouragement than the boatmen doing the up-river carrying trade. We assure the inhabitants of Hope, and the colony generally, that our columns will always be open for matter of public interest *free of charge*.

To his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS C. B., Governor of British Columbia, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency.—We the undersigned inhabitants of Fort Hope respectfully beg to bring before Your Excellency the hardships now sustained by the boatmen engaged in freighting goods to Lytton; they being compelled to pay one-half cent per pound tax on all their load when leaving Yale, including the provisions intended for the use of the crews, while deriving no benefit from the fund to which this tax is applied.

Existing, as Your Excellency is aware, is only carriedon at low water in winter and early part of spring while the trails from Yale to Lytton are impassible, and much benefit has been derived by the inhabitants of the Upper Country, through the energy of the boatmen, in receiving supplies of provision at cheap rates long before they would receive them by pack trains.

We would also call Your Excellency's attention to the hardships and risks of life and property endured on the trip to Lytton by water—many boats and cargoes being lost every year—while on land there is no danger; and to the fact that a toll is now demanded for crossing bourdon the ways above Yale, and in view of all these circumstances, beg leave to submit that we think it would be simply an act of justice to abrogate that portion of the road tax Proclamation imposing a tax on boatmen.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray:—

W R Kilbourn	Geo K Dawson
D D Dering	Albert Vedder
Henry Gray	C Lee
Jas W Ellison	O V Vedder
R M Warren	John McEntie
John W Power	James Lester
F W Dassih	Wm Teague
John Casaher	Sam Merret
William Lane	J Nolan
D B Sutter	Wm Asbury
J R Billate	Samuel Moore
M Donovan	W Syekman
James Black	Sam Powers
John Bigg	A C Braby
Thomas Bonne	T Reese
A R Thorpe	G B Hall
S B Lyey	H P Robinson
John T Hart	S Popper
J G Wirth & Co.	George Frye & Co.
D Humphreys	John Coe
Edward Carter	E T Dodge
Thomas Sutkrow	C Farrell
John Lowe	J Geske
Henry Carter	James T Boyd
John Johnston	Geo Landwigh
Geb Smith	Spencer Thomas
Roman Migger	John Corry
H F Davis	James Corry
S W Hays	P Druff
E B S Finger	M Borgas
John Burns	Daniel Braly
S M Lamkin	Charles Oppenheimer
John A Bradshaw M D	John A Holt
E F Edwards	Edward Bullen

W F. Ballou

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 2, A. D., 1861.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament, held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled 'An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia;' and by a commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said colony, and have been authorised by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said colony to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas, by a Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said colony, on the 4th day of January, 1860, the price of unsurveyed land acquired by purchase or pre-emption under the provisions of the said Proclamation, was stated to be at such rate as might for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of ten shillings per acre.

And whereas, by a Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said colony, on the 20th day of January, 1860, the price of agricultural land surveyed by the Government Surveyor, which may or shall have been offered for sale at public auction and remain unsold, was fixed at ten shillings per acre payable one-half in cash at the time of sale, and the other half at the expiration of two years from the time of sale.

And whereas I have been empowered by Her Majesty's Government to lower the price of country lands in British Columbia, in all cases, to the sum of four shillings and two pence (4s. 2d.) per acre.

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:—

Repeal of so much of the Proclamation of the 20th January 1860, as fixes the price of land in B. C. at 10s. per acre.

I. So much of the said Proclamation of the 20th day of January, 1860, as fixed the price of surveyed agricultural land at ten shillings per acre is hereby repealed.

Price of unsurveyed lands to be 4s. 2d. per acre.

II. The price of all unsurveyed country land in British Columbia, whether acquired by pre-emption or purchase under the Proclamation dated the 4th day of January, 1860, shall be four shillings and two pence (4s. 2d.) per acre.

Upset price of surveyed lands 4s. 2d. per acre.

III. The upset price of all country lands in British Columbia exposed for sale at public auction, shall be four shillings and two pence (4s. 2d.) per acre.

Short title.

IV. This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the 'Country Land Act, 1861.'

Issued under the Public Seal of the said colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By command of His Excellency.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[A CARD.]

GENTLEMEN OF NEW-WESTMINSTER:—It is with much pleasure I take this opportunity of returning you my most sincere thanks for the kind and gentlemanly manner in which you acted on the 9th inst., during the sale of lands on the south side of Frases river, in not bidding for my land, when the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works put it up at Public auction.

I have the honor to be your most humble and obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

MARY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

W. WOODMAN.

New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy 12-1 m

FOR SALE.

5 casks Claret,
5 " White Wine,
Genuine and of good quality.

fe13-1m WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

A CARD.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK, wholesale dealer in Wines, Liquors, &c., Scott's Wharf, New Westminster.

☞ No drayage or wharfage on goods purchased for up river trade. fe13-tc

NOTICE.

HARRIS & Co., Butchers, Cattle dealers, &c., Queen's Market, Victoria, V. I., and Queen's Market, New Westminster, B. C.,

Are prepared to furnish Families, Hotels, and Traders in general, with all kinds of fresh meat and vegetables of the best quality, and at the lowest rates. Also will furnish parties residing in the upper country, say Langley, Hope, Yale, Douglas, &c., with all kinds of live stock. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

fe13-tc

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.

J. A. R. HOMER.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAKERY AND GENERAL PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in opening out his new premises would inform his customers and the public generally that he will keep constantly on hand, in addition to all kinds of Bread, Biscuit, and Pies, a large and complete stock of Family Groceries and Provisions, which he is prepared to sell very low. Also has on hand a large stock of the best Olympia and other brands of Flour, which he is prepared to wholesale as low as the same article can be imported.

N. B.—A number of first-class stores to let upon very reasonable terms to respectable parties.

PHILIP HICK.

Corner Columbia-st. and Lytton-square, New Westminster. feb13-tc

ANNIVERSARY BALL.

A BALL will take place in Mr. Philip Hick's splendid New Hall, on the evening of the 22nd inst. TICKETS:—$5 each, to be had from Mr. Philip Hick, and Mr. J. Herkimer.

New Westminster, Feb. 13th, 1861.

INTERNATIONAL SALOON.

WHARF STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

THE UNDERSIGNED having fitted up this saloon in a neat and comfortable manner, now offer to their friends and the public in general the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars.

Oysters in every style, prepared by an experienced hand.

feb13-tc OLIVER & BAILEY.

MAYER, REINHART, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Ales, Cigars, Tobaccos, Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps,

Columbia-street, New Westminster.

In store and for sale

Flour, Bacon, Barley, Beans, Rice, China Sugar, S. I. Sugar, Lard, Candles, Soap, Pork, Hams, Wrought and Cut Nails, Boats' Oars, &c., &c., &c.

Traders, Miners, Boatmen, and the public generally will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

New Westminster, Feb. 13th, 1861.

S. E. CRAIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE—Opposite Colonial Restaurant, Columbia-street,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

S. E. CRAIN, M. D.,

Columbia-street, New Westminster, B. C.,

Importer of and Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, and Perfumery, English, French, and German Chemicals, all genuine and valuable.

PATENT MEDICINES,

FAMILY MEDICINES

Direct from the manufactures, and which he will agree to supply to the trade at VICTORIA PRICES, In quantities to suit at all times, with a light cost of importation added.

—ALSO—

in full supply, a large and select stock of

DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Soap, Pomado, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Tables, Hand Mirrors, Card Cases, etc., etc.,

All of which he will sell at

PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

PIONEER SALOON.

MR. J. T. SCOTT has the pleasure of informing his old friends and the traveling public that he is still to be found at the old stand, corner of Lytton-square, where the thirsty are invited to call and try a sample of his Wines, Ales, and Liquors, which he flatters himself are as good as can be produced in the colony.

E. B. HOLT,

JOINER, CONTRACTOR, &c.

PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS

furnished, and work surveyed on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

50 cases Old Tom Gin,
20 " Sachem Bitters,
20 baskets Champaigne—E. Cliquot.

feb13-1m WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

FOR SALE AND TO ARRIVE.

200 bbls. Flour—Tumwater Mills, Olympia.

feb13-2w WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

THE UNDERSIGNED will be in receipt from Portland, Oregon,

Hams, Lard, Bacon,
Butter, Oregon Cider, and other articles

of Oregon produce, which will be sold at a small advance.

fe13-1m WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

THE UNDERSIGNED will constantly be supplied with all kinds of Liquors, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Bitters, &c., &c., &c., in bulk and case, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

☞ All articles sold will be as represented.

fe13-2m WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Mountain Dew Whiskey, in cases of 1 doz. each
Sir R. Barnett's Old Tom Gin
China Sugao, No. 1
Black Tea, via London
Clothing, Scotch made, in suits, &c.
List cloth and Strouds
Corned Beef, in bbls. of 200 lbs
Timothy Hay, &c., &c.

W. E. CORMACK,
feb13-tc Opposite the Custom House.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received until Monday the 18th February, at 12 o'clock noon, for clearing Hall-street, from the travelled roadway on Columbia-street to the bridge on Spalding-street.

Specifications and any further information can be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

VALENTINE HALL.
Town Clerk.

New Westminster, Feb. 12th, 1861.

MUCK-A-MUCK!!!

J. HERKIMER offers for sale and keeps constantly on hand a lot of choice Oregon Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Butter, Lard, and a full assortment of

GROCERIES, AND OILMAN'S STORES,

which he will sell at the lowest cash price.

SKY ROCKET SALOON.

BEST WINES, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Proprietor.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS,

CONNECTING WELLS, FARGO, & CO. AT VICTORIA;

CONVEYS letters, parcels, packages, and treasure
To all points on Fraser River and the Lakes;
To Shimilkomeen and Rock Creek, weekly;
To Alexander, Quesnelle River, and Carriboo;
Does a General Commission Business;
Makes Collections;
Makes advances on Merchandise;
Makes advances for Duties, (limited time);

INSURES TREASURE;

Will Forward or Store in Bond all kinds of merchandise—act as General Agent for Shippers, &c., &c., &c.

Office on Liverpool-street, New Westminster, and with Wells, Fargo, & Co., Victoria.

GEORGE FRYE, Agent,
New Westminster.

TEAMING.

ORDERS left at my store will receive prompt attention. Charges moderate.

J. HERKIMER.

SETH T. TILLEY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

COLUMBIA-STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

HAS on hand, and is receiving by every steamer, an assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NOVELS,

Bound books of Poetry, Fiction, and Standard works, a large assortment of Bibles, Wesleyan Hyma Books, and English Prayer Books.

ALSO

a large assortment of Blank cards, Visiting cards and printer's blank foolscap, Letter paper of all descriptions, Note paper of every size and quality, a great variety of Blank Books, Memorandums, Pass and cargo books and diaries for 1861, and almost every article in the Book and Stationery line.

The latest Newspapers of the day are received from England and United States. They can also be obtained from almost any part of the world if required.

Arrangements are also made to get papers from Canada and other Eastern provinces by every mail. Any periodical published in Great Britain or America can be had by leaving an order at the Book store of

SETH T. TILLEY.

New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861. 1m

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Now opening at

HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S

a splendid assortment of

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

comprising

A Larger Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their heart's content—Gratis—

STATIONERS' HALL.

LUMBER.

CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

—ALSO—

DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.

Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.

J. A. R. HOMER.

New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861.

PIONEER FRUIT STORE.

SOKOLOSKY & LEWIN beg leave to inform the public that they keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Oregon fruits, confectionaries, cigars, tobaccos, pipes, toys, Yankee notions, &c.

Also,—a complete assortment of Family Groceries.

N. B.—They are prepared to wholesale cigars and tobaccos, to which they call the attention of the up-river trade. feb14-1m

HENRY HOLBROOK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Liverpool Wharf, Columbia-street, New Westminster, British Columbia.

WHARFAGE on all goods landed at his wharf will be at the rate of 25 cents per ton, such being one-half the rate fixed by government.

BONDED and FREE STORAGE ready for 500 tons of goods.

For Sale ex recent arrivals—
50 sacks Bran,
1500 sacks Barley,
50 sacks Wheat,
100 half-sacks Baker's Extra superfine Flour, Pacific Mills,
20 sacks Beans,
10 kegs Butter,
20 cases Pilot Bread,
5 do Soda do
10 cases Starch,
5 5-gallon kegs Syrup,
10 coils Baling Rope,
100 gallons China Oil,
100 kegs Paints and boiled Linseed Oil.

Wall Paper, &c., &c., and a general assortment of goods suitable for the market. ja26-3m

WEBSTER & CO.,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in Boots and SHOES, Leather, and Findings of every description.

Also—Ladies' Shoes of all kinds. mh17-3m

COALS! COALS! COALS!!!

DIRECT FROM NANAIMO in any quantity to suit purchasers. For Sale by

J. T. SCOTT,
all-tc Pioneer Wharf.

MAYER, REINHART, & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

HAVING concluded arrangements for a regular line of vessels, to run twice a month direct, from San Francisc to this place, would be pleased to receive orders for British Columbia.

Letters addressed to us in care of Messrs. Mayer, Reinhart, & Co., Victoria, V. I., John Dewar, and O. H. Gehricke, San Francisco, Ca., will meet with prompt attention.

m21-1m

J. A. WEBSTER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will receive by every steamer, a large and varied assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

consisting of

English Domestic Goods, English Dress Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Woollen and Merino Under Garments, Plaids, Scarfs, and Mufflers, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Handkerchiefs, English Baltic Shirts (assorted colors), Towels and Towelling, Haberdashery, &c., &c., &c.

A splendid lot of

CLOTHING,

MADE IN THE LATEST LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHION

comprising

Fine Black Dress Coats, Fine Black Frock Coats
Fine Black Sack Coats, Business Coats,
Raglans, Shooting Jackets,
Riding Jackets, Extra Fine Overcoats,
Extra Heavy Overcoats, Fine Black Pants,
Fine Cassimere Pants, English Doeskin Pants,
English Tweed Pants, Scotch Tweed Pants,
Plain and Sporting Vests
Plush "
Velvet "
Satin "
Cassimere "
Tweed "

HATS AND CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of

Fine Water-proof Calf Dress Boots, Fine Water-proof Double-soled Calf Dress Boots, English Balmorals, English Water Tights, English Napoleon Riding Boots, English Shooting Boots, English Water-proof Leggings. India Rubber Boots and Shoes, Good English Mining Boots, Heavy Napoleon Nailed Boots, Heavy English Kip Boots.

A full assortment of

LADIES' BOOTS AND GAITERS,

among which will be found

Ladies' English Prunella Gaiters,
" English Double Sole Calf Gaiters,
" " Kid Gaiters,
" " Dancing Slippers,
" Leather and Carpet Slippers,
" India Rubber Over Shoes.

—ALSO—

Children's English Balmorals,
" " Kip Boots,
" " Anklets,
" " Bootees.

☞ Please call and examine.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Columbia-street, New Westminster.

dec22-1m

COLONIAL HOTEL,

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

PROSPER & FRANK GRELLEY, would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened their NEW HOTEL, and are ready to accommodate travellers or residents of New Westminster with the choicest eatables the market affords. The sleeping apartments are fitted up in a style that neither Vancouver Island nor British Columbia can excel, and the wines and liqueurs, while enumerating all that a first-rate hotel should boast of, are of the very best and finest description.

Private dining rooms can be always obtained, dinners, &c., gotten up on the shortest notice. 3m m9d

LEVI & BOAS,

CORNER OF LINERPOOL AND COLUMBIA STREETS,

NEW WETSMINSTER, B. C.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, &c.,

CLOTHING, of every style and quality.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS, all kinds.
Hats, Caps, Wall Paper, Druggets, Carpets, Blankets, Crilling, Sheetin Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Cigar Matches, &c.

Commission Merchants, and are prepared to store 200 tons merchandise.

☞ Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. jan12-1m

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

AT THE STORE OF A. R. GREEN, near the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, West end of New Westminster, the following English goods, viz:—

Blankets, white, red, and blue.
Strouds, red. and Green.
Blue List Cloth.
Linsey-Woollens.
Drillings, stout Norway:
Coats, Oxonian, Paletots, and Reefing Jackets.
Shirts, fine striped.
Resist Shawls.
Ankle Boots, stout,
India Rubber Goods, an assortment, including Air Beds.
Hardware, a few articles.
Tea, Imperial and Oolong:
Whisky, Islay, Glenlivet, Campleton, and Old Irish malt, in cases of one dozen each.
Brandy, Hennessy, Martell, Bellamy, and Ginger, in cases of one dozen each.
Rum, Jamaica, in casks and cases 1 doz. each.
Geneva, do do do
Old Tom, Swaine, Boord & Co., do do
Port Wine, Sandeman's, do do
Sherry, in casks, do do
Porter, London, pints, do 4 doz. each.
Porter, London Stout, in quarts, do
Jams, in cases of 2 dozen each.
Pie Fruits, in cases of 3 dozen each.

—ALSO—

Oil, for machinery and burning.
Tobacco, Twist, Oronoko, and Plug.
Corn Meal, in bbls.
Biscuit, &c., &c., &c.

W. E. CORMACK.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

Assays are made with the utmost despatch.

Office open from 10, a. m., to 4, p. m., except on steamer days, when deposits will be received for assay at 8, a. m.

W. DRISCOL GOSSET.

New Westminster, Aug. 1, 1860.

MAYER, REINHART, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, AND CIGARS

Liverpool Wharf

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BEG TO INFORM Traders and Miners, and the public generally, that they now have on hand a large STOCK OF

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

suitable for BRITISH COLUMBIA.

They will hereafter receive all their goods direct from San Francisco, and be enabled to sell at VICTORIA PRICES.

For sale, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Soap, Candles, Cheese, Coffee, Teas, N. O. and S. I. Sugars, Powdered and Crushed Sugars, Boston Syrups, Assorted Syrups, Hunt's and Collins' Axes, Wrought and Cut Nails, Powder, shot, and Percussion Caps, Pitch and Tar, all sizes of Rope, and Boats' Oars.

A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Perfumery, Duck, Drilling Dry, Fancy, and Millinery Goods.

—also—

A large variety of Ribbons, Bonnet, and Dress Trimmings, Musical Instruments, Table and Pocket Cutlery Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS MATTING, &c., &c.

m21-1m

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

September 1st, 1860.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its *number*, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its *weight*, in ounces and decimals of ounces, and its *fineness* in thousandths; also with a Government ipher, at present a crown over the letters VR.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness, the charge for assaying; and such certificate will have tables of British Mint valuation and of the latest San Francisco valuations, whereby parties may calculate for themselves the value of the bar for English or American markets.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces a fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.).

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

FOR A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ANY MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOL GOSSETT.

H. WATERS, TINSMITH, &c.,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

INFORMS the Traders and Miners of Fraser River that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of camping utensils, in Tin, Iron, and Copper, fit for Miners and Family use.

Also, Gutters and Leaders.

Job Work promptly attended to a43m

THE RIVER.

Beneath this fair unclouded sky,
How sweetly glides the tranquil river!
Each scene of beauty passing by,
To ocean's breast it flows for ever.
Now in the sunshine sparkling bright,
Hid now awhile in deepest shade;
Through calm, through storm, by day, by night,
Alike its onward course is made.
Here with the willow-bough it plays,
There gently sports with weed or flower,
Yet nought its onward course delays,
Nought stays the progress of each hour.
When all the world is hushed to sleep,
Unchecked, it holds its constant way,
What time the stilly hours creep
From lonesome night to busy day.
As tends this river to the sea,
So every thought and word should tend
Unto that blest eternity
Wherein mortality shall end.
Men mourn not if for life's brief years
Barren hath been the path we've trod,
If it avail, 'mid joy and tears,
To bring us nearer to our God.

WORSE THAN WE SEEM.

(*From Chambers's Journal.*)

Besides the obvious disadvantage attaching to every one who is the subject of a criminal trial in this our country—namely the risk of arriving at the jail or the gallows at the end of it—there is a great inconvenience too apt to escape the notice of the unreflective, but which it behoves all to consider who contemplate the commission of any serious offence, and especially of a capital crime; we allude to the incidental exposures, which are almost certain to take place during the investigation, of the domestic affairs of the criminal, and all who belongs to him; to that sudden withdrawal by the rude hand of cross-examination, of that curtain in which hangs decently between the family affairs of every man and the public, and which few of us—what are called 'the best families' being by no means excepted—can afford to have rent asunder without warning. It is almost enough to make a man of modest disposition shun all acquaintances, female as well as male, for fear that some of them should commit an indiscretion placing her or him in the prisoner's dock, and cause him to appear for the defence, or worse, involuntarily and by subpœna, for the prosecution, in the witness box; or even if he should not be compelled to take a part so prominent, lest his own habit, his own weaknesses, his own indiscretions should be evoked through his connexion with the accused, and the commonplace-book of his private life spread open for the contemplation of the vulgar. Those deciples of the law—Keyhole, Q. C., Serjeant Cranney, and the rest of them—take a malignant pleasure in setting wide that cupboard in their fellow-creatures' homes wherein the skeleton is said to stand, and in pointing out each grisly and misshapen limb; while the public, to judge by its 'laughter,' and 'roars of laughter,' and 'sensation,' with which it receives the comments of these legal anatomists, find no less delight in the exhibition.

What a happy, comfortable home did A.'s always seem to us, until his wife ran away with the serious footman, and the windows of it were all opened by the inquisitors of the Divorce Court! We know now from whom she learned to consider the opera immoral, and why A.'s box there was so seldom graced by her ascetic presence.

How virtuous, to all appearance, was B.,s household, until the burglars broke into it that night, and discovered it to be quite an Agapemone! They might have taken the electrotype spoons and forks, and welcome, but to exhibit poor B. himself, that much-respected and prim churchwarden, as only a plated article, with scarcely any genuine metal in his composition at all—that was a cruel turn indeed.

The least evil connected with young C.'s forgery was his own transportation beyond the seas. The family would have been visited and condoled with by half the county, as far as *he* was concerned; but then the things which 'transpired' about the surly brutality of Mr. C. with his horsewhip, and the preternatural craving of Mrs. C. for Eau-de-Cologne. Well, we will not repeat such things, but we cannot now be ignorant how *she* got that very red nose! You may ask in vain what had the young man's crime to do with his father's brutility or his mother's love of drink; the judge was the person to have stopped the cross-examination, if it was not pertinent; but perhaps he enjoyed it as much as much as the public, and not the less that there was brandy awaiting him in the robing-room at that moment, under the modest guise of pale sherry. The facts at all events, where what is delicately termed 'elicited'—that is, proclaimed more effectually than by means of a public crier in every town and village of the kingdom—and the Cs are cut as they deserve to be.

Only, if it should come to *our* turn! Ours—with such a very large acquaintance as we have, and even a more than convenient list of relatives! For anything we can tell, we are on intimate terms with some of those magnificent hypocrites who are living so gorgeously on funds placed for security in their hands, and regarding whom we may one day have to tell all we know as a witness. But worse than this, there is really no knowing what is wrong in one's own household until some member of it appear before a court of Justice, when we are furnished with the fullest information and all the particulars, in common with the rest of our fellow-countrymen. Without adopting too exactly the conclusion of a great living satirist, who cannot observe a bouquet without a suspicion that there is a wicked love-letter inside it, the disclosures of our law courts are certainly significant and alarming. We should not be prone to blame the novelist for his too startling 'situations,' his too 'thrilling' incidents, when such scenes are exhibited in the drama of real life wherever the curtain is pulled up by the law, without the prompter's bell.

In three mysterious murders that have of late occurred in Great Britain almost coincidently, and all which (up to the date of our writing this paper) still remain undiscovered, not the least striking part of them is the state of society which they incidently disclose. This is the more discouraging, since the crimes themselves have taken place in three different classes, so that we cannot comfort ourselves with the notion that the evils thus brought to light are exceptional and peculiar only to a certain low rank in life. The evils, indeed, are various in each case, but they are all grave.

In one we read of a young girl—indeed a mere child—exhibiting a depravity which, for one of her years, is appalling; of her running away from what there is no evidence to prove is an unhappy home, to seek the company of soldiers; of her being seen by numerous persons in such company—not with one soldier, be it observed, but with several—in a place of much resort; of her being beaten with a cane by one at least of these companions, in order to get himself quit of her, and—whether he beat her 'in fun' or not—of her being in tears; finally, of her foul and brutal murder, somewhere about midnight, in the place she had haunted for so many hours. But for the crowning wickedness, we should never have heard anything of this sad story. We should have disbelieved that any child would have acted in such a manner; that any soldier would have beaten such a child so as to make her cry; that one man or woman out of every half dozen, at least (and the poor creature must have been noticed by half a hundred), would have been Samaritan enough to enquire what one of her tender years did there, in such a place, at such a time, and in such company, or, at all events, what made the bairn greet so—for it is in the capital town of Scotland that this happens.

Alas for the rarity of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Ah, it was pitiful, near a whole city full,
Friend she had none!

The very murder itself is scarcely less calculated to excite dismay than the depravity of the child, the brutality of the soldiers, and the apathy exhibited by the passers-by that night under Holyrood Palace wall. How many such children are there whom (let us hope) we shall never read of, how many such soldiers, how many such passers-by!

In the case of the Stepney murder, the crime itself is certainly by no means the most striking or hideous part of the affair, but rather the number of singular persons whom the subsequent inquiry has exhibited to us. What a whirlwind of dust and rubbish has been evoked by the winnowing-machine of the law! Consider the principal character of the piece—the victim of the tragedy! An old woman with thousands of pounds a year, which she herself personally screws out of the very poor of the metropolis who inhabit her miserable courts and alleys. A hard landlord, suspicious of the goodness and justice of mankind, she is reported to despise banks and other places of security, and to hoard vast sums of money in her own dwelling, where she lives wretchedly without friend or servant—but not without suitors. One of these, it seems, is a clergymen, who proposes to her after the most singular fashion: 'Let the will of the Lord be done,' he urges with reference to these proposed nuptials; and that is all which even cross-examination can get out of him. This miserable woman is presently found murdered—having lain so for many hours, during which it appears her house was again visited by the murderer. The perpetrator is as yet unknown for certain; but one man has been accused of it by his acquaintance, and released from custody, while the informer himself has taken his place in the prisoner's dock. What an unsatisfactory set of people, playing their parts upon this little Stepney stage, have been thus revealed to us by the sudden hand of Legal Enquiry! But for the accident of the murder—which the victim may be almost said to have courted by her habits—we should have caught no glimpse of this unloveable woman scraping up her sixpences, and laying them in store as mice do beechnuts, nor of the sententious divine who proposed to her, nor of the perjurer who sought the blood of an innocent fellow-creature. We cannot flatter ourselves that these should be the only examples of their species. It is only too probable that there are stores of similar people, although fortunately for themselves, the law has not happened to introduce them to us.

Lastly, there is the Road murder, the mystery of which has naturally enough engrossed public attention more than any crime since the two terrible butcheries by Williams in the Ratcliffe Highway. It is in this case (or appears so at this present writing) almost certain that some member of a respectable household—such as yours, Reader, or ours—which goes to church with regularity, has family-prayers, and whose bills are punctually settled, has murdered an unoffending child. At present, nothing, absolutely nothing, has been elicited; and the very blankness of the result of the investigations seems, if possible, to heighten the horrors of the crime we know to have been committed, as a whited wall might make more conspicuous letters of blood, though unintelligible as those which shook Belshassar. We do not know who the criminal is, we do not pretend to guess who it is, but when it is discovered—and we look upon that discovery as sooner or later certain—it will afford another example, it must do so let the crime lie where it will, of the incidental exposures of which we speak. It is scarcely possible that such a murder can be the act of a novice in crime.

Under what roof, then, can it be certified that no crying wickednesses are being committed daily and nightly! What Paterfamilias is so secure of his household that the consideration of such a case as this affects him with no terror? Instead of the assurance of the dramatist, that we are 'Not so bad as we seem,' having much comfort in it, it really appear that we are considerably worse than we seem. It has now become very difficult to procure witnesses, even in the simplest cases, not so much on account of the trouble and expense—in the latter of which no witness ought ever to be involved at all—as of the licence permitted in cross-examination, and the terror of being 'turned inside out' by the man in the wig.

Only yesterday, one of our own female servants came in breathless with the intelligence that she had just seen a policeman 'lying by hisself in the public road, a bleeding from the mouth and ears, most dreadful!'

And you procured assistance—you got somebody to help him at once,' said I, 'of course?'

'Not I, ma'am,' returned Betty, 'cunningly. 'Bless ye, I run away as fast as I could lay foot to the ground, for fear they should put me in the box'—meaning the witness-box. Poor Betty not relishing the notion of her autobiography being published without permission, any more than the rest of us.

VARIETIES.

An Anecdote for Legislators.—Judge M——was a candidate for the Senate, and had made a speech in which he had borne very hard upon his opponent, Colonel D——, who was very fiery and impulsive. The Colonel, in reply, became very angry, and said among other things, that he could whip the Judge before forty men could part them. Judge M——calmly retorted that 'when he was a boy, his father had a very large bull, that could whip any bull in the neighborhood, far and near. But,' said he with a deprecating tone, 'my father's bull could not *legislate*,' and then quietly took his seat. The audience were perfectly satisfied that fighting was not the best qualification for a Senator.

How the Chinese Manage their Deities.—After a long period of wet weather, when they have prayed vainly for relief, they put the gods out in the rain, *to see how they would like it!*

Importance of the Letter H.—It is said that while stopping at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, one of the Prince of Wales' suite occupied room 'L.' During his absence one day for a stroll, some one locked the room. On his arrival soon after, he astonished the clerk by asking for the 'key to hell,' meaning, of course, 'L.' Being a Hinglishman, he was excusable for thus applying the H.

Turning the Tables.—A young lady, a native of Sydney, Australia, being asked if she would not like to go to Britain, answered, that she should like to see it, but, on no consideration would she like to live in it. On being pressed for her reason, she replied, 'That, from the great number of bad people sent out from thence, it must surely be a very wicked place to live in!'

King Ludwig of Bavaria, is much averse to ladies wearing veils in the streets, and frequently stops those who have their veils down, to adjust them properly. The other day he lifted the veil of a very ugly old lady, but on looking at her in the face, he dropped it instantly, saying, 'Madam, you are right!'

Interesting to Soldiers.—With the modern improved rifle, it is no longer a question of missing you; the principle thing to consider, is, where to hit you—right (or left) eye for instance. Pleasant occupation at twenty-five cents a day.

Why are good husbands like dough? Because women *need* them.

Value of Newspapers.—One thousand pounds sterling has recently been offered in London for a complete set of the *Times* newspaper for a public library at Melbourne, Australia, but without success. The fact is an instance of the rising importance of the things that, at the moment, seem only of trivial value—scarcely worth preserving—but which, to succeeding generations, afford the most authentic sources of knowledge concerning the 'form and pressure' of their time. The British Museum now collects and preserves everything; and the Bodleian Library, which was expressly debarred by its founder from admitting the vain and trivial light literature of the date of its formation, is now glad to purchase the sixpenny and shilling plays and pamphlets of that day at prices from £50 to £150 each.

Mr. Holley in a communication to the New York *Times*, states that 'the cost of hauling a passenger or a tun of goods a mile on an English railroad is about one-half only of what it is in America.' The reason of this is that English roads are better constructed and require less power to do the work.

W. J. ARMSTRONG & BRO'R,

(opposite Liverpool Wharf,)

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, AND CROCKERYWARE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and offer for sale,
200 bbls Extra Superfine Oregon Flour,
50 boxes P. T. Pilot Bread,
4000 lbs Oregon and Eastern Bacon,
200 mats China No. 1 Rice,
2 bbls Carolina do
100 mats China Sugar,
50 bbls Sandwich Island do
50 mats do do
30 bbls Crushed do
5 do Powdered do
20 8-gallon kegs Boston Honey Syrup,
20 5-gallon do do
20 cases Chartres Coffee,
20 firkins Isthmus Butter,
15 do Goshen do
20 boxes Adamantine Candles,
30 do Hill & Fay's Soap,
15 chests best Green and Black Teas.

Also Billings' and Barber's Hams, Pork, Salmon, Codfish, Crockery, and Glassware, of every description, Cross-cut saws, Buck saws, Axes, Hatchets, Steel Squares, Carpenters' Bench Screws, Locks, Butts, Iron Screws, Dog Chains, Oil Stones, Paints, Oils, Putties, and Farming Implements—in short anything and everything. jan19-3m

VALENTINE HALL,

CONVEYANCER, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.

Office—Columbia-street,

New Westminster, B. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Auction, at Scott's Saloon, on the 28th day of February,

ONE BILLIARD TABLE,

"Phelan's Patent," in good order, with tallies, cues, &c.

WILLIAM WOODCOCK,
Administrator of Estate of Robt. F. Cooper, deceased.

TOWN AND DISTRICT OF NANAIMO,

—TO WIT.—

NOTICE.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT.

ALL PERSONS, owners of Real Estate in this District, are required to make a statement in writing, according to the Form A hereunto annexed, of what Real Estate they hold, and where situated, to describe such Real Estate, giving the admeasurement thereof; to state what its actual market value is, and the value of the improvements thereon; and to deliver such statement at the office of the Treasurer of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, on or before the eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, thirty days from the date of the advertisement.

SCHEDULE A.

Owner's name.	Place of residence.	Amount of property and where situated.	Admeasurements.	Market value.

By order of the Assessors,
N. WALES FRANKLYN, J. P.
A. D. McINNES.
ALFRED R. BENN.

January 19th, 1861.

H. WATERS, TINSMITH, &c.,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

INFORMS the Traders and Miners of Fraser River that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of camping utensils, in Tin, Iron, and Copper, fit for Miners and Family use.

Also, Gutters and Leaders.

Job Work promptly attended to a43m

KEATINGS' COUGH LOZENGES.

A SAFE and certain remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other affections of the throat and chest. In incipient Consumption, Asthma, &c., they are unfailing. Being free from any hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child.

The following is an extract from a letter received from New Zealand.

'Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 19, 1858.

* * A lady to whom I gave some of your invaluable Cough Lozenges, and likewise several members of her family, who were troubled with severe coughs and colds, (especially the youngest child, who had a hard croupy cough) have experienced great relief, and speak of them in the highest terms. One of my children, too, who was troubled in a like manner, has taken them with the greatest advantage. On account of their pleasant taste, children will readily take them, when they will not take other medicines. I may add that the lady above referred to, informed me that she had frequently purchased them, when residing in India, of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay."

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, 79, St Paul's Church-yard London. Retailed by all Druggists and Patent Medicine vendors, in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges," are engraven on the government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Agent for Vancouver Island, A. M. SEARBY.
jan19-3m Victoria.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

of every description,

128, Washington street, San Francisco.

49 and 51, Fourth street, between J. and K streets, Sacramento.

Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton.
And First street, San Jose. je20-3m

THE ELDORADO SALOON.

COLUMBIA-STREET NEW WESTMINSTER.

THE above Saloon has been re-opened by P. Manetta, who respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. The best wines and liqueurs are constantly kept, and the Billiard tables of the saloon are unsurpassed anywhere. no24 3-m

FELIX NEUFELDER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CAYOOSH, B. C.

WILL pay particular attention to consignments of goods directed to his care. jan12-3m

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

CAPITAL,.....$5,000,000

VICTORIA BRANCH.

Special Deposits received in sums of $100 and upwards, re-payable on demand. Charge for safe keeping, one-quarter of one per cent. per month.

Gold Dust received for safe keeping, at the rate of five cents per oz. per month.

Drafts Issued on London 60 days after Sight, at the rate of $4 95 per £1, stg.

3 days after sight, (in sums of £50, and upwards) $5, per £1 stg.

3 days after sight (in sums under £50) $5 10, per £1, sterling.

Drafts on demand or at short sight, issued on the principal Cities and Towns in Scotland and Ireland, at the rate of $5 15 per £1 stg.

Drafts on the principal Cities in the North American Provinces, at 3 days, as follows:—

Canada.....4 per cent. premium.
New Brunswick.....4 " "
Nova Scotia.....2½ " "

Drafts on New York, at 3 days, 3 per cent. premium.
" " Messrs. B. Davidson & May, San Francisco at sight—par.

Office hours 10 a. m., to 3 p. m.—Saturday 10 to 1 o'clock.

F. W. WOOD,
Manager.

Victoria, March 17, 1860. tc

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

September 1st, 1860.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its *number*, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its *weight*, in ounces and decimals of ounces, and its *fineness* in thousandths; also with a Government igher, at present a crown over the letters VR.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness, the charge for assaying; and such certificate will have tables of British Mint valuation and of the latest San Francisco valuations, whereby parties may calculate for themselves the value of the bar for English or American markets.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces a fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.).

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

Assays of Ores are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

For a complete Analysis of any Mineral, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOL GOSSETT.

COALS! COALS! COALS!!!

DIRECT FROM NANAIMO in any quantity to suit purchasers. For Sale by

J. T. SCOTT,
a11-tc Pioneer Wharf.

J. A. WEBSTER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will receive by every steamer, a large and varied assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

consisting of

English Domestic Goods, English Dress Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Woollen and Merino Under Garments, Plaids, Scarfs, and Mufflers,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
English Baltic Shirts (assorted colors),
Towels and Towelling,
Haberdashery,
&c., &c., &c.

A splendid lot of

CLOTHING,

MADE IN THE LATEST LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHION,

comprising

Fine Black Dress Coats, Fine Black Frock Coats
Fine Black Sack Coats, Business Coats,
Raglans, Shooting Jackets,
Riding Jackets, Extra Fine Overcoats,
Extra Heavy Overcoats, Fine Black Pants,
Fine Cassimere Pants, English Doeskin Pants,
English Tweed Pants, Scotch Tweed Pants,
Plain and Sporting Vests
Plush "
Velvet "
Satin "
Cassimere "
Tweed "

Hats and Caps in Great Variety.

—also—

An extensive assortment of

Fine Water-proof Calf Dress Boots, Fine Water-proof Double-soled Calf Dress Boots, English Balmorals, English Water Tights, English Napoleon Riding Boots, English Shooting Boots, English Water-proof Leggings, India Rubber Boots and Shoes, Good English Mining Boots, Heavy Napoleon Nailed Boots, Heavy English Kip Boots.

A full assortment of

LADIES' BOOTS AND GAITERS,

among which will be found

Ladies' English Prunella Gaiters,
" English Double Sole Calf Gaiters,
" " Kid Gaiters,
" " Dancing Slippers,
" Leather and Carpet Slippers,
" India Rubber Over Shoes.

—also—

Children's English Balmorals,
" " Kip Boots,
" " Anklets,
" " Bootees.

☞ Please call and examine.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Columbia-street, New Westminster.
dec22-1m

LEVI & BOAS,

CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND COLUMBIA STREETS,

NEW WETSMINSTER, B. C.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, &c.,

CLOTHING, of every style and quality.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS, all kinds.
Hats, Caps, Wall Paper, Druggets, Carpets, Blankets, Crilling, Sheeting, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

Commission Merchants, and are prepared to store 200 tons merchandise.

☞ Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. jan12-1m

MAYER, REINHART, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, AND CIGARS

Liverpool Wharf

NEW WESTMINSTER,

BEG TO INFORM Traders and Miners, and the public generally, that they now have on hand a large

STOCK OF

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

suitable for

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

They will hereafter receive all their goods direct from San Francisco,
and be enabled to sell at Victoria Prices.

RECEIVED EX N. S. PERKINS and WAVELET from San Francisco direct,

200 bbls Golden Age Flour;
100 do Golden Gate do
55 do Eureka do
50 do Eclipse do
25 do Self-rising do
200 sacks Barley;
350 sacks Beans;
200 mats China, No. 1, Rice;
200 mats China, No. 1, Sugar.

Also for sale, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Candles, Soap Cheese, Coffee, Teas, N. O. and S. I. Sugars, Powdered and Crushed Sugars, Boston Syrups, Assoited Syrups, Hunt's and Collins' Axes, Wrought and Cut Nails, Powder, shot, and Percussion Caps, Pitch and Tar, all sizes of Rope, and Boats' Oars.

A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Perfumery, Duck, Drilling Dry, Fancy, and Millinery Goods.

—also—

A large variety of Ribbons, Bonnet, and Dress Trimmings, Musical Instruments, Table and Pocket Cutlery Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, Carpets, Druggets, Matting, &c., &c.

m21-1m

HENNESSY'S BRANDY,

IN ONE DOZEN CASES.

HENDERSON & BURNABY,

Wharf-street, Victoria.

se2-tf

DR. ROSENBAUM'S STOMACH BITTERS!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels.

All of these diseases you will soon be relieved of, by use of these Bitters, as per directions on the Bottles. This great anti-dyspeptic is the result of profound and elaborate study of one of the most celebrated physicians of the present century, in the accomplishment of which he has spent both time and money. We do not hesitate to affirm that where Dr. Rosenbaum's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur. It has been analyzed by the most scientific chemists in the Medical Faculty, and is now prescribed by nine-tenths of the Physicians of the land. Try them—test them—on your constitution, and go your way rejoicing.

Are you dyspeptic?—take these Stomach Bitters.

Are you bilious?—try one of these bottles and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation?—remove the cause by a free use of the Bitters.

Have you fever and ague?—cure and prevent this destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters.

The superiority of these Bitters has induced many to put up a spurious article. To prevent deception in future, each cork will be branded, "N. B. Jacobs & Co." And the labels will bear our own signature, without which, none are genuine.

Caution.—Consumers of Rosenbaum's Bitters are cautioned against the many counterfeits now afloat in the market, and especially against a cheap and worthless article called Rosenschf's Bitters, put up in this by Messrs. Turner Bro.'s, with the avowed intention of preying on the well-earned reputation of Rosenbaum's Bitters, as a remedial agent in all cases of Dyspepsia and similar diseases. The genuine Rosenbaum has our name branded on each cork, and our signature on each label.

N. B. JACOBS & Co., Proprietors
m21-6m Sansome st., corner Commercial.

J. B. PAINTER,

(SUCCESSOR TO O'MEARA & PAINTER)

THANKFUL for the past favors shown the late firm would respectfully inform Printers that owing to increased facilities, and recent instructions from the Foundry, he is now prepared to sell Plain and Ornamentel Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards and Printers' Stock generally, 132, Clay-street, near Sansome, San Francisco.

VICTORIA PRICES CURRENT AND SHIPPING LIST.

PUBLISHED every fortnight in time for the California Mail Steamer. The prices Current contains the correct and authentic rates and prices of all descriptions of articles in the Victoria market, as well as reliable reports of the state of trade, shipping, &c. It is as invaluable as an index and commercial authority to every merchant and tradesman as it is a desirable medium for advertising. Printed for A. F. Main at the office of the V. I. *Gazette*, Victoria.

CALEDONIA BRIDGE END

IRON WORKS, VICTORIA.

DOUGALL & SON, Iron and Brass Founders, practical Engineers, Draughtsmen, &c. Machinery of every description made to order.

Agent in British Columbia, Mr. W. Winnard, Langley.
March 21, 1860. 3m

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

First-street, San Francisco.

We continue to manufacture, at the above well known establishment,

Steam Engines,
Quartz,
Flour,
Saw Mill,

and other machinery, of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery, and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work, with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.

Russia Iron Screens for Quartz Mills, made at short notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.

GODDARD HANSCOM, & RANKIN,
je20-6m Late Goddard & Co.

Printed and published every Thursday at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia.